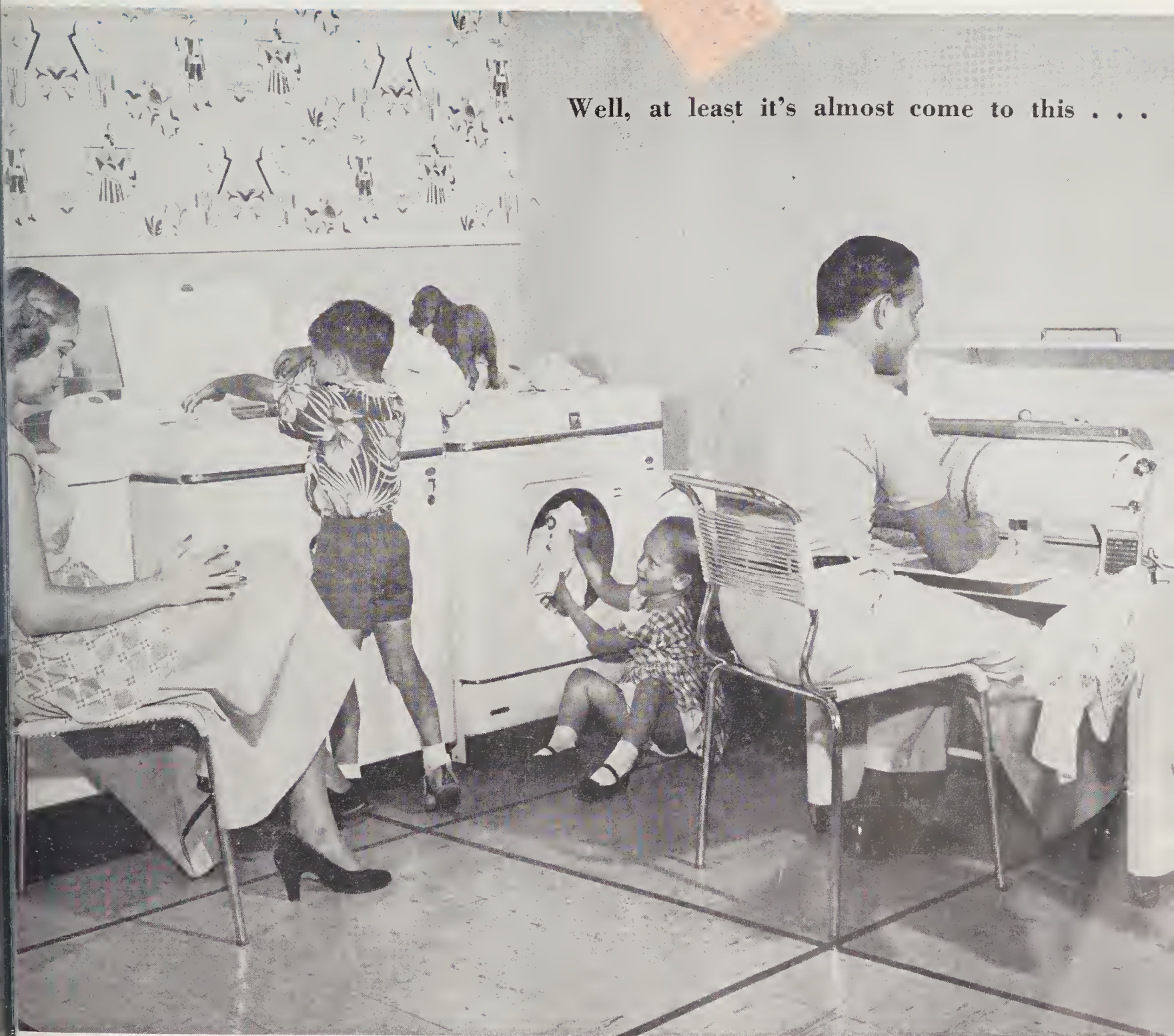


# the Carolina Farmer



September, 1954

Well, at least it's almost come to this . . .



## Your Stake in the Great Atomic Debate

See Page 8





Protect your future by joining the new Farm Savings Bond program.

## When your tractor calls it a day

**Y**OUR TRACTOR, like every piece of equipment you own, can only be repaired for so long. Eventually, it'll have to be replaced. Do you know *now* whether you'll have the money to replace your tractor when it calls it a day?

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The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

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# the Carolina Farmer

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

Volume 9 SEPTEMBER, 1954 Number 9

## FACING FACTS...

Last June we reported the strange happenings at the Hoover Commission Task Force hearings in Chattanooga, Tenn. Conservation and Development Director Ben Douglas appeared before that group to praise North Carolina's private power companies and criticize TVA.

*And despite the fact that the Task Force was trying to determine what Federal activities were necessary and essential, in the fields of resources and power, neither the formal brief nor Douglas' oral statement had anything to say about REA.*

This omission shocked rural electric leaders in North Carolina, and, along with the criticism of TVA angered a leading newspaper in the state. The cooperatives secured an audience with Governor Umstead, who agreed to file a supplementary statement with the Task Force about rural electrification.

*However, Ben Douglas' role at Chattanooga gets more confusing all the time. A few weeks after the hearings, Douglas said he spoke at Chattanooga as a private citizen. This statement is hard to understand.*

In introducing Douglas at the hearings, Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell said he (Douglas) would "... testify on behalf of the State of North Carolina." Douglas then led off his remarks by bringing the greetings of Governor Umstead and then stating: "I am Ben Douglas ... presenting the statement of the State of North Carolina at the request of the Governor. ..."

*Obviously Douglas was speaking for the State, not as a "private citizen." The Task Force clearly thought so, too, because later Moreell commented on this State's changed attitude toward TVA, as evidenced by Douglas' testimony.*

One other statement made by Douglas at the hearings and several times since needs to be cleared up. He said that when an industry located recently near Jefferson, the Duke Power Company supplied transformers to the Blue Ridge EMC—the power supplier in the area. Blue Ridge, according to Douglas, had "insufficient" transformers.

Just for the record, Blue Ridge supplied all electrical equipment necessary to connect the plant—including transformers. Duke furnished nothing, and at no time agreed to furnish anything.

JERRY ANDERSON

## This Month

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Whirlpool Photo

### ON THE COVER

While we admit that wash day has not yet come to the paradise-pass pictured here, perhaps this is a preview of things to come. Actually, the new automatic washers **could** be operated by children, so simple is the process. And, a husband **could** (if he would) operate the electric ironer with ease. At any rate, it should furnish the homemaker with a few wistful thoughts!

—OFFICIAL PUBLICATION—

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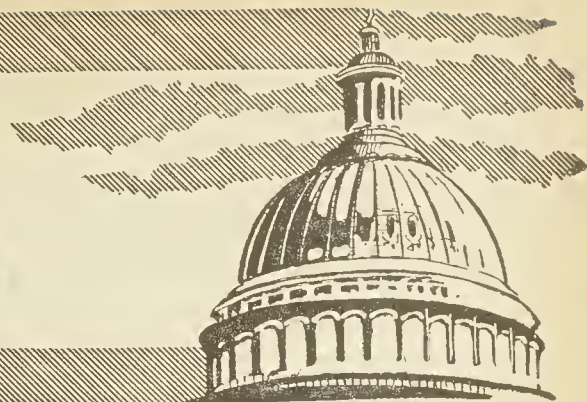
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THE CAROLINA FARMER



# Robert S. Allen

## REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



A significant by-product of the Senate's 14-day filibuster over the new atomic law was the presentation of figures showing the soundness and profitableness of the government's great power projects.

These highly revealing statistics were obscured by the uproar over the "filibuster"; the figures got no publicity in either the press or over the radio. But they are of utmost moment to every rural electric system in the country.

\* \* \*

This revealing information was brought out by Sen. James Murray (Mont.), in one of the best talks made during this protracted battle. It's a speech that should be carefully read by all farmers. Murray, a veteran champion of rural electrification and public power, hammered home this key point:

That all the government power projects—rural electrification, TVA, Bonneville, Boulder Dam, etc.—are being off far ahead of schedule.

In the case of rural electrification co-ops, Murray showed their repayments now total \$368,500,000 and are \$61,500,000 ahead of schedule.

\* \* \*

The figures on the power projects are equally impressive. Examples:

Aproximately 20% of the government's capital investment in the Columbian basin projects has been repaid. Power revenues from them so far come to the huge total of \$292,782,000. The TVA has paid into the Treasury \$81,000,000 over and above the \$214,000,000, in power proceeds which has been plowed back into new plants and other developments.

Murray cited these remarkable figures as a devastating answer to the argument of utility spokesmen that the government's power projects are unsound. Actually, they are the best kind of profitable business, Murray declared, and have extensively enriched every area in which they exist.

"These public power projects," said the Montanan, "are the finest kind of business. Not only are they making

money for taxpayers, but they are bettering the lot of farmers, businessmen and workers in these sections and the country as a whole. These projects are the kind of business that is good for every segment of the economy, including the utilities. No utility has been hurt anywhere by these projects; to the contrary, they have improved the business of the private utilities."

### Washington Feedline

Sen. William Langer (N. Dak.) will resume his monopoly investigation of private utilities in September. Sidney Davis, counsel for this probe, is checking on an inside report that an official of a large Southern utility has been put on the staff of the Budget Bureau for the secret purpose of hamstringing public power projects and rural electrification. . . . "Bobby" Jones,

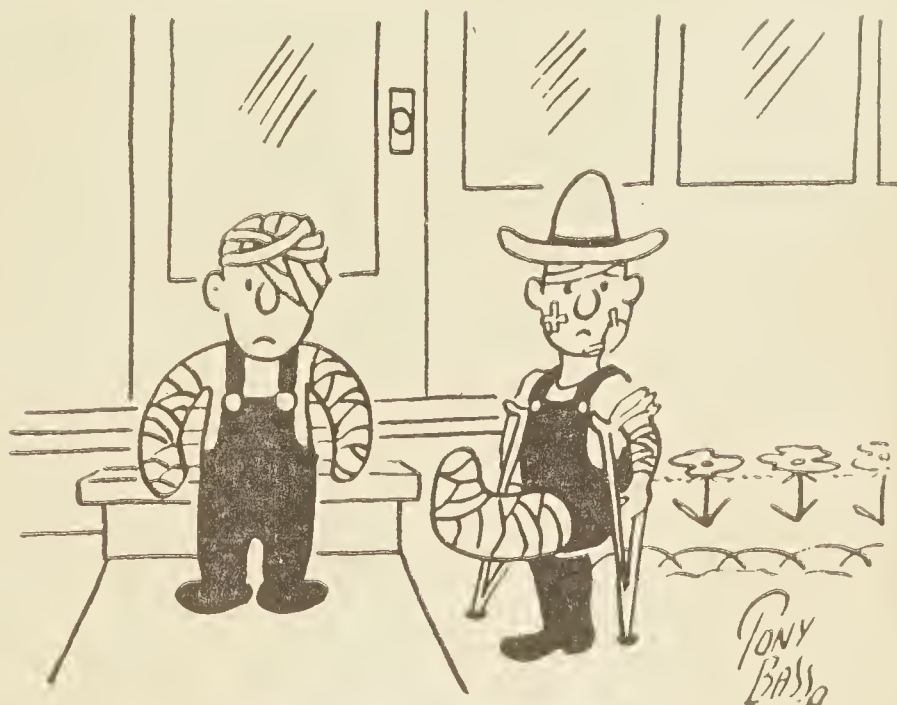
noted golfing partner of President Eisenhower, is slated to be grilled by the Langer Committee. The North Dakota Senator wants to interrogate Jones on a report that he was influential in the President's action ordering the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate a monopolistic power contract with the Dixon-Yates utility combine. Jones is a director of one of the concerns in this group. . . .

### Telling Him Off

Rep. Ben Jensen (Ia.) militant private utility champion, got a lesson in taxation recently that he won't forget for a long time.

The vociferous chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department budget was pointedly informed at a hearing that farmer co-ops pay just as much taxes as his favorites, the utilities.

### Speaking of Safety...



They'll remove the bandages  
Next week, perhaps . . .  
Just a month since they played  
With dynamite caps.

—Beth Wilcoxson



## For the North Carolina Farmer

A deluge of soil samples is expected at fall seeding time in the Soil Testing Division of the State Department of Agriculture. Four temporary employees have been added in this division to help handle the large volume of work. Dr. J. W. Pitts, director of the Division, suggests that farmers send in their soil samples without delay if they want to be sure of prompt service. The soil-testing service is offered free to North Carolina farmers. They can obtain convenient sample boxes, shipping cartons, report sheets, and instructions from county agents, vocational teachers, the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices, or direct from the Soil Testing Division, State Department of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

Agricultural administrators and department heads at State College learned late last month that N. C. farmers stand to lose 712,000 acres of land from cash crop production under a new acreage allotment program announced in July by Secretary of Agriculture Benson. H. D. Godfrey, State administrative officer for the ASC, said that his office had not yet received instructions for carrying out the directive, but that it calls for two things: (1) Farmers, in order to receive price supports for any crop, must comply with acreage allotments for all crops. (2) Farmers who have more than 10 "diverted acres" will be restricted to "total allotment" which they cannot exceed and still receive price supports. Allotments have been announced for five North Carolina crops: cotton, tobacco, wheat, peanuts and corn.

\* \* \*

Dean of State College's Department of Agriculture D. W. Colvard has appointed a committee to make recommendations that would help farmers meet the problems brought about by the anticipated diverted acres under the new acreage allotment program. Committee members are: Brice Ratchford, assistant director of the Extension Service; Horace Godfrey, consultant; H. B. James, head of the department of agricultural economics; E. R. Collins, head of extension agronomy; E. T. York, Jr., head of department of agronomy; Jack Kelley, head of animal husbandry extension; Joe Pou, head of department of animal industry, John Harris, head of horticulture extension; and J. C. Brown, Jr., associate editor of Information.

Thirteen livestock sales have been scheduled in North Carolina for the months of September and October: Dairy Cattle, September 16. Fall sale of the N. C. Holstein-Friesian Association, Agricultural Center, Greensboro, 12:00 a. m. Feeder Calves. (These sales are sponsored by the N. C. Extension Service and the State Department of Agriculture. All sales will start at 1:00 p. m.) September 21—Laurel Hill, Livestock Market, 150 head; September 22—Pembroke, Livestock Market, 200 head; September 23—Rocky Mount, Livestock Market, No. 2, 600 head; September 24, Goldsboro, Livestock Market, 300 head; September 28—West Jefferson, Livestock Market, 500 head, all heifers; September 29, Greensboro, Agricultural Center, 250 head; September 30, Hillsboro, Livestock Market, 350 head; October 1, Sanford, Livestock Market, 200 head; October 5, West Jefferson, Livestock Market, 600 head, all steers; October 6—Asheville, Livestock Market, 550 head; October 7—Statesville, Fairgrounds, 1,000 head; and October 8—Boone, Livestock Market, 300 head.

\* \* \*

While dry weather has plagued North Carolina farmers for several years, it has been helpful in proving the value of hybrid corn in the state. Extension research has brought to light convincing evidence that adapted hybrids will yield more bushels, whether the season is good or bad. During four recent dry years—1948-'53—hybrid corn produced 54 per cent more grain than old farm varieties. At present, hybrid seed corn growers are making every effort to have plenty of seed available for the 1955 planting season. They've planted more than 2,000 acres of corn for certified production than they did in 1953.

\* \* \*

Some 2,000 representatives of North Carolina's 446 Future Farmers of America chapters met in Raleigh August 18-20. The occasion was the 26th anniversary convention of the North Carolina Association of the Future Farmers of America. Key speakers at the three day convention were Governor William B. Umstead, Dr. Charles F. Carroll, State Superintendent of public instruction; Charles Ritter, Jr., national FFA vice president; Betty Calhoun, Fayetteville, state president of the Future Home makers of America; and Edmund Harding, Washington, N. C. humorist.

MAIL



BOX

To the Editor:

I have been reading a good many articles about the efforts to destroy rural electric cooperatives. I don't know what I could do about it other than write my congressman.

Rural electrification by cooperatives is a great service to the farmer and the next great thing that has happened to him since RFD. It seems to me the general public ought to take it in hand before the power trusts take over.

I know of rural electric lines that have been extended to people now for over five years, and I have every reason to believe the power companies would never have given them service. I happen to own such a place. What could I do to help?

D. E. Oglesby  
Kinston

*We know of nothing better than writing your congressman. And one of the best things you can do is say those very words to people who don't know the rural electrification story first hand.*  
—EDITOR

To the Editor:

My copy of the *Carolina Farmer* for August arrived yesterday, a very pleasant surprise; and after reading page 25, we decided this one page is well worth the annual subscription price.

I am a Tar Heel and enjoy reading about things in Carolina papers, and nothing is more pleasant to me than meeting another Tar Heel and having a conversation with him.

I enclose price of three year subscription.

H. F. Graybeal  
Roanoke, Virginia

Tarheel cotton farmers with "excess acres" will be subject to a marketing quota penalty of 17.5 cents per pound for any excess cotton produced this year. Farmers were notified last month of the measured acres of cotton allotted for their farms. Marketing cards, certifying that the cotton produced from a farm is free of marketing quota penalties, will not be issued until the marketing quota penalty has been paid. The penalty may be paid at the county ASC office in the county in which the cotton was produced.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



NOW, ON MANY TARHEEL FARMS,

## Feed Processing is a Home Chore

**F**EED PROCESSING is a home chore now on many North Carolina farms.

This is particularly true in cases where electricity can be employed to put the job on an automatic basis.

By processing their own feed, farmers save the cost and inconvenience of hauling whole grain to commercial mills. They eliminate the need for storing large quantities of ground grain, and make feed grinding and mixing a spare time operation. The use of a mixer also enables farmers to follow their own particular feeding formulas.

Feed processing setups vary. And well they might, for no two farms are alike and no two men farm alike. To work best, therefore, each setup should be built on the farm where it is to be used. Of course, all will contain some basic features, including overhead storage bins, conveyors (elevators and/or blowers), grinders, mixers and spouts, to link up equipment and bins.

In ordinary operation, whole grain is elevated or blown into bins at harvest time. When desired, it is permitted to flow by gravity through a spout into the grinder. From this point, however, the story can move in several different directions. Some farmers let the ground grain drop into a box prior to the grinder. Others utilize the blower on the mill to blow it into a feed bin—usually over-

head so that it can be removed easily and with little effort. Or, ground grain may be allowed to spill out of the grinder into the hopper of an adjacent mixer. Both pieces of equipment are electrically operated.

Here's how the outfit works: Whole grain drops from bins into the grinder through the metal chute at the upper left. Concentrates are placed in the hopper of the mixer. After the feed chute gate has been opened and the concentrates added, the farmer goes about his chores without giving further attention to the mill or mixer. Feed is drawn from the mixer into a feed cart.

The mill is operated by a one-horsepower motor and the mixer by a five-horsepower motor. Each motor is equipped with an overload protective device and the mill is built to operate safely even when no grain is fed into it. Some farmers use a time switch or other device to turn off the equipment and flow of grain when a large enough supply of feed has been ground. The power consumption cost of grinding and mixing a ton of feed (including 600 pounds of oats and 400 pounds of corn, plus supplements) with this setup totals 8 kilowatt hours of power.

### Pee Dee's Oldest Member



**OLDEST MEMBER** at Pee Dee EMC's annual meeting in Wadesboro recently was Alonzo Rorie, 96, who brought along his greatgrandson, Stevie. They're being greeted here by co-op president W. C. Hall. Estimated 4,000 people attended.

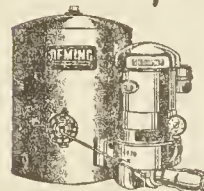
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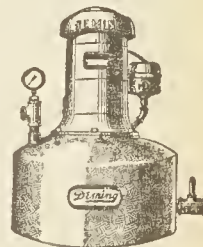
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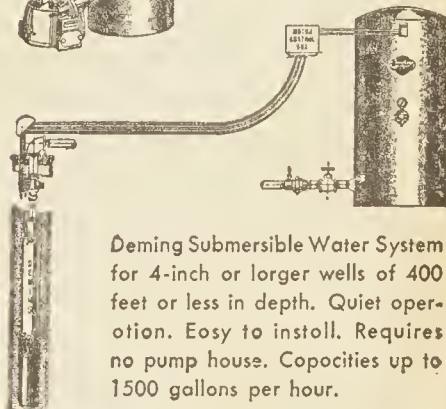


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# YOU HAD A BIG STAKE IN THIS GREAT SENATE DEBATE

By Jerry Anderson

Last month, Congress passed a revised version of the Atomic Energy Act. It was undoubtedly one of the most important pieces of legislation of our time. Among other things, it would put the atom to work in a peacetime economy. Private corporations would be allowed to develop new atomic processes

and patent them; conceivably, giant atomic monopolies could spring up. Yet over \$12-Billion of the public's money had gone into the development of atomic energy. How could the public interest be safeguarded? That was the big question as the great debate unfolded.

As North Carolina farmers went calmly about their business last month, the Congress of the United States passed what may well be the most important single piece of legislation of this decade. And the farmer, far removed from tense and stormy Washington, had only a vague idea of what the legislation meant to him and, more particularly, to his grandchildren.

Yet nobody in the country had a greater stake in the great debate than the rural people of the mountains, piedmont, and coastal plains of North Carolina.

And strangely enough, most of the fireworks were taking place in the Senate, where North Carolina has no elected representative. In a chamber where newcomers are expected to be seen and not heard, we had two men who were there by appointment: One of them, Alton Lennon, had already lost his bid for confirmation by the people; the other, Sam Ervin, had barely taken his seat when the shooting began.

At issue was the administration's proposal to rewrite the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. It had international implications, such as permitting the president to exchange atomic secrets with our allies. But the controversial provisions dealt with the peacetime development of atomic energy. Among other things, the bill would allow private companies to enter the atomic field and secure

patents on their inventions. Thus the vast potential of atomic energy for the generation of electric power would be opened to commercial power companies.

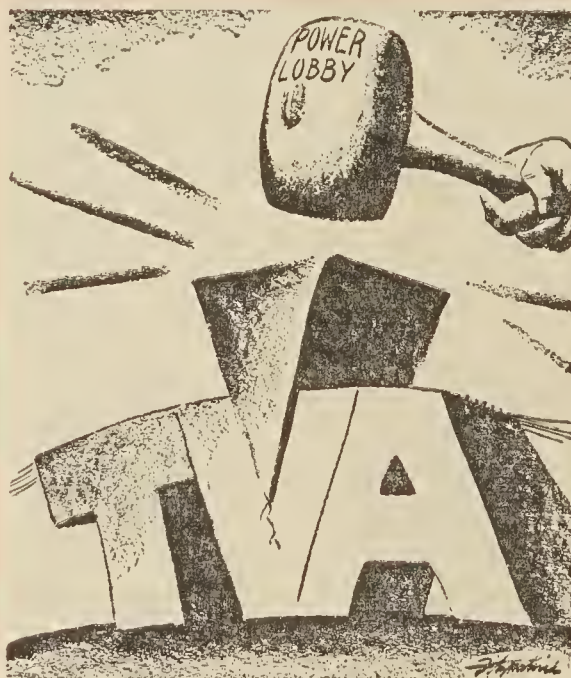
Supporters of the measure contended that this proposal was in keeping with the spirit of private enterprise; opponents charged it would lead to atomic power monopolies that would enrich profit-making companies—despite the fact that \$12-billion of the public's money had gone into the development of atomic energy.

These issues in themselves would have brought on stormy Senate controversy, but an amendment by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) added the finishing touch. Ferguson proposed an amendment that would sanction President Eisenhower's directive that the Atomic Energy Commission negotiate a power contract with a private firm in the TVA area (CF, August).

This amendment drew the wrath of TVA and REA supporters. They argued that it was a thinly-disguised first step toward the destruction of TVA.

They pointed out that the proposal would cost the American people approximately \$100-million more than a similar plant constructed by TVA.

It was difficult for the private power senators to refute them. The administration would authorize a utility combine known as the Dixon-Yates syndicate to construct the steam plant at West Memphis, although the AEC plant it was supposed to serve was hundreds of miles away at Paducah, Ky. The government would guarantee 95 percent of the construction costs, and would even pay the taxes on the project. TVA supporters contended that under this arrangement Dixon-Yates would come in for a financial bonanza at the taxpayers' expense. The government would be paying for the plant, but Dixon-Yates would own it and reap the profits.



The Entering Wedge  
From the St. Louis Post Dispatch



The bill came to the Senate on July 14, and for eight stormy days a small group of senators fought to protect the public interest. From all parts of the country came encouragement and support from individuals and public groups: Labor and farm organizations joined the fight to prevent what many of them considered an outright repudiation of Eisenhower's campaign pledge to support TVA.

As the battle neared its climax, leaders of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives were constantly in contact with Senators Lennon and Ervin, urging them to do what they could to block the administration's proposal.

The showdown came at 8:40 p. m. on July 21. Senator Anderson (D-N. M.) had proposed an amendment that would kill the Dixon-Yates proposal. The vote on his amendment would be a test vote on that section of the bill.

It was a roll-call vote. The Anderson amendment was defeated, 55-36. Senators Lennon and Ervin lined up with 44 Republicans and nine other Democrats to score the Eisenhower victory. TVA, with the help of our two senators, had suffered one of its greatest defeats.

But the Dixon-Yates amendment was only part of the big atomic energy bill. Still ahead were days of debate on the other issues. In an effort to cut off what he called "filibustering," Majority Leader Knowland (R-Cal.) threw the Senate into around-the-clock session.

Late the next day (July 22), public power supporters scored an upset victory. For 32 consecutive hours they had argued that the bill would give commercial power companies a monopoly in atomic generation of electricity. Then Senator Johnson (D-Col.) introduced an amendment which would have allowed the government to construct atomic generating facilities and market the power to non-profit distributors such as rural electric cooperatives. This amendment could have been of tremendous importance in future years to

North Carolina farmers—since there is little probability of Federal hydro projects in the state.

The amendment was passed by a thin, 45-41, majority. Senator Lennon voted for it, Senator Ervin voted against it.

Another amendment was then passed, supported by Lennon and Ervin, giving preference to public bodies and cooperatives to any power generated as a by-product from atomic research plants. Such power, everyone conceded, would be insignificant.

#### Votes and Speeches

For long days and nights the debate continued. Some Senators, notably Wayne Morse (I-Ore.), spoke for hours at a time. Occasionally a vote was taken, sometimes by roll call, more often by voice. An amendment passed to prevent reconsideration of the Dixon-Yates action: It was supported by both Lennon and Ervin. Another passed to prevent reconsideration of the amendment authorizing the government to build atomic generation plants. Lennon supported it, Ervin opposed it. Another provided that private companies entering the atomic field must share their patents with other companies for ten years.

On July 26, Senator Stennis (D-Miss.) introduced an amendment to take all provisions for private development from the bill and leave only those dealing with international aspects. It was killed 51-31, with both Lennon and Ervin opposed.

Finally, on July 27, the bill passed the Senate. It was a bad bill, in the opinion of its opponents, but it was considerably better than the one introduced first by the administration. To some degree, at least, it protected the public interest and the tremendous public investment in atomic energy.

In the meantime, the House had passed its own version of the bill. There, the entire debate consumed only a few

(Continued on Page 18)

## TIMETABLE

of the revised AEC Bill

July 13: The Senate takes up the revised AEC Bill

July 21: The Senate votes 55-36 against the Anderson amendment which would have killed the Dixon-Yates amendment.

July 22: The Senate passes, 45-41, the Johnson amendment to allow agencies of the Federal Government to generate electric power at atomic plants. Preference in sale would go to cooperatives and public groups.

July 23: House passes bill.

July 26: The Senate kills, 51-31, the Stennis amendment to take from the AEC bill all provisions for private development, leaving only the international provisions.

July 27: Senate passes its version of the AEC bill—57-28.

August 13: Senate refuses to accept first compromise, 48-41. Bill sent back to committee.

August 16: Senate passes final version of bill.

August 17: House passes final version.

#### KEY RECORD VOTES OF N. C. SENATORS

	Amendments				Recommittal	Final Vote
	Dixon Yates	Johnson	Stennis	Patents		
<b>LENNON</b>	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>ERVIN</b>	N	N	N	N	Y	P

Votes in red considered favorable by Tarheel Electric Membership Association

Y—Yea N—Nay P—Paired for



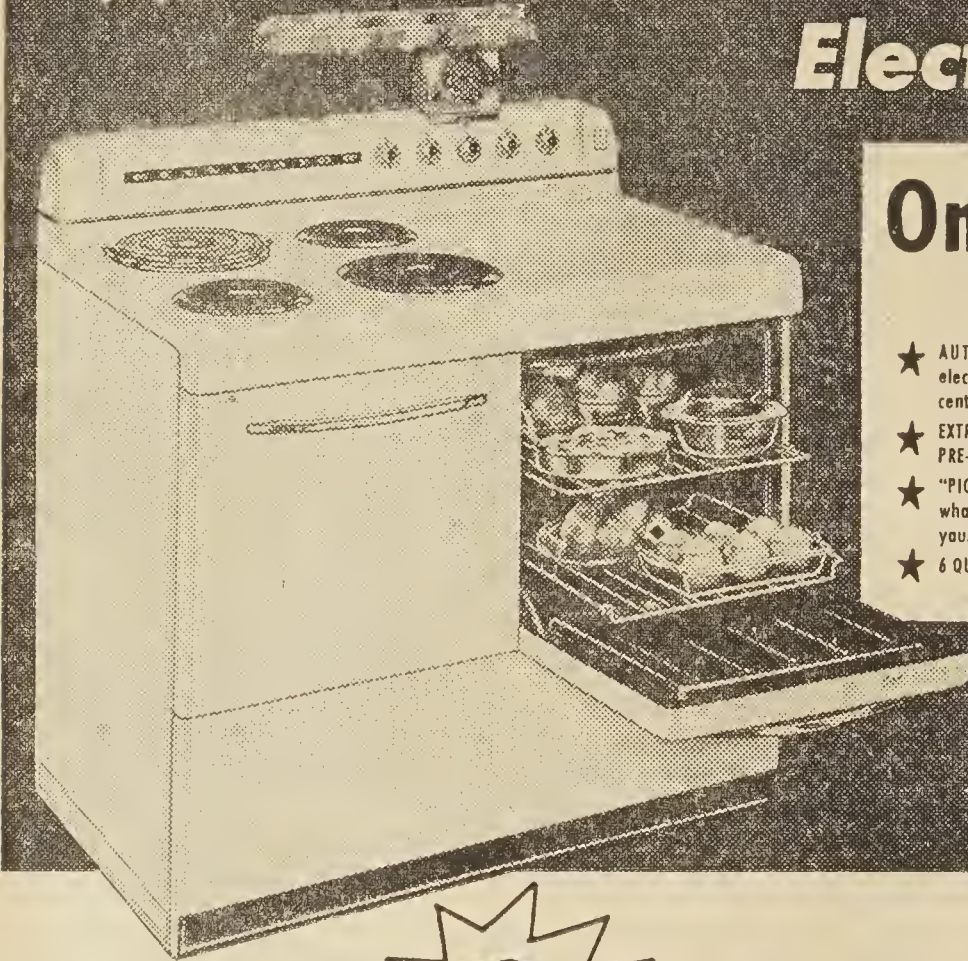
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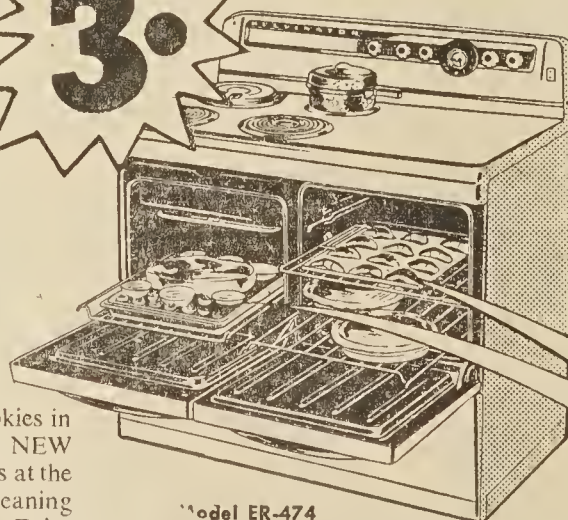


Double-Oven Convenience in a Single-Oven Range at the amazingly low single-oven price of

only \$**2<sup>58</sup>** a week

Broil steaks in one oven—bake cookies in the other . . . all at the same time. NEW removable Oven Bottom that washes at the sink and rod-type unit make oven cleaning a cinch. Self-cleaning surface units. Drip-pans clean as easily as dishes.

## 3.



Model ER-474

## 2.

De Luxe Model ER-434  
only \$**229<sup>95</sup>**

All of the features of Model ER-423 plus deluxe trim throughout and full-width storage drawer with pan lid pockets.

**BROIL AND BAKE  
AT THE  
SAME TIME!**

## SEE YOUR *Kelvinator* DEALER TODAY!

THE CAROLINA FARMER



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It may surprise you,  
but farm experts now  
say there's a good  
case for

**Fall**

## **Fertilization** on Tarheel farms



Some crops, pastures respond better to fertilization in the fall.

**M**ove the clock back? In a sense you can if you apply fertilizer in the fall.

By applying plant foods in the fall, North Carolina farmers can be three jumps ahead of the game. In the first place, fall's the time when labor and equipment are more likely to be free; secondly, your bank account in the post-harvest season will probably be better able to stand an investment in fertilizer for next year's crop; and lastly, the response of crops generally is equal to spring application.

Fall fertilization of overwintering crops—legumes, grasses, and small grains—gives a double boost to plants. Crops go into cold weather in better shape to withstand adverse conditions, and plant nutrients are right at hand when growth starts in the spring.

Growth must be stimulated on pastures for maximum fall and winter grazing. Application of recommended maintenance fertilizers in the fall will result in longer growing, longer grazing, better quality pasture—your cheapest source of livestock feed.

"It would appear that some crops like peanuts respond better to fertilizer applications made on the cover crop preceding the peanuts, rather to a direct application in the row which may result in fertilizer injury, or application on top of the ground as the peanuts come through the soil," say agronomists at North Carolina State College.

The National Fertilizer Association also has come up with some ideas on fall fertilization. Of prime importance is selection. There's a better chance of getting the exact kind of fertilizer you need when you buy in the fall. Manufacturers start to stockpile plant foods as soon as their spring rush is over. By autumn there's a good supply on hand, and delivery is usually faster.

Agricultural scientists also tell us that fall-applied fertilizers—especially those high in nitrogen—help decompose crop residues faster, making organic end-products more available in the spring. Crops also recover faster from drought if fed during the fall. Stronger root systems develop allowing the plants to take up water from a greater soil depth.

### **1954 Rural Health Conference**

A panel discussion, "What Should Communities Do To Gain Better Health?" will feature the 7th Annual N. C. Rural Health Conference to be held at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, September 29. Farm folks are cordially invited to attend this one-day meeting—lasting from 9:00 a.m. till 4:30 p. m.—and carry back latest health news to their friends and neighbors.

Sponsored by the N. C. Medical Commission, the meeting will feature down-to-earth discussions by such Tarheel rural leaders as Rev. Garland A. Hendricks, Wake Forest; Dr. Wyan Washburn, Boiling Springs, rural health editor of *The Progressive Farmer*; Harry Caldwell, master of the State Grange; D. S. Weaver, state extension director; Morris McGough, Asheville, community development leader; and Dr. J. Street Brewer, Roseboro, prominent country doctor. Medical authorities from the N. C. Board of Health and the N. C. School of Public Health at Chapel Hill will present up-to-the-minute health findings.

A folksy, informal sort of meeting is promised with entertainment and plenty of time for your questions and comments. Why not get a group of your friends to join you in attending? You'll be heartily welcomed—and you'll gain health information that might be invaluable to your family and community.



# Are you *Starving This Hired Hand?*

Electrical appliances need plenty of "food" to operate efficiently. If you starve them, they just don't produce; in fact, they may retaliate

## Part I in an Adequate Wiring series



Men can't work without food—neither can appliances

**I**N THE main, North Carolina farmers are good businessmen. They don't starve their soil, keep their stock on short rations, or underfeed their hired hands. They buy time and labor-saving devices to increase their profits and electrical appliances to make home life more enjoyable.

And there, for thousands of them, is where economy overshadows their good business judgment. They invest hundreds of dollars in electrical "wired hands" and then proceed to starve them to death. For appliances must be well nourished, too, if they are to operate at peak performance.

And in this instance, "well nourished" means that the appliances get all the electric current they need to operate efficiently. And to get it, the house must be adequately wired.

How about you? Has your farm and house wiring been improved since those days when all the equipment you thought you'd ever have included lights, an iron and a refrigerator? Are you using wires designed to provide current for those items to run the washing machine, freezer, television set, toaster and the dozen other appliances you've purchased since? If you are, you're headed for trouble.



Cows just can't give milk without rations. An appliance can't operate efficiently without plenty of current.

That's why your fuses are "blowing" and your circuit breakers are tripping. That's why your lights dim and blink when a motor goes on, why small appliances take too long to heat, why wires get warm to the touch and motor-driven equipment loses its zip and efficiency.

A man doesn't do much work if he's hungry; neither does an electric appliance.

There's a better than even chance that when your home was wired the electrician put in only two circuits—one for lights and one for appliances. Generally speaking, the light circuit is overhead, the appliance circuit is the one which supplies power to your outlets.

That overhead circuit is designed for **lights only**, and should never be used to operate appliances. That leaves only one for everything in your house except lights. (Not including, of course, the range and water heater, which have special circuits of their own.) That one wire, if yours is a two-circuit house, has to carry enough current for all your appliances.

It just can't do it.

### 2200 watts only.

It was designed to operate 2200 watts of electrical equipment—and that assumes the appliances will be plugged directly into the outlets, not operated from extension cords. So your electrical living is limited by your inadequate wiring to 2200 watts: not so much when you consider that a toaster alone operates at 1100 watts.

Of course, you may have more than one "appliance" circuit in your present wiring. You can make a quick check at your fuse box. You have a circuit for each fuse—unless capacity has been left in the box for a spare circuit to be added later. If you have four fuses, chances are you have two "light circuits" and

two "appliance circuits". These are, of course, in addition to the special heavy circuits for range and water heater.

If you have two or more "appliance circuits" you may have enough capacity to take care of your present electrical appliances. But hay in the mow isn't worth anything to your cows; capacity alone is worth nothing to your appliances. In both cases, the "feed" must be carried to the place where it is needed.

That's where branch circuits come into the picture—and convenience outlets. If the heavy circuit wire runs to an outlet in a room, and then you use small extension wire to connect your appliance, you waste a lot of current. The result will be poor operation of the appliance, and in some cases (such as washing machines) may result in burned-out motors.

Many things enter the adequate wiring picture—proper wire size, proper service entrance, enough circuits, plenty of outlets. All of them are important. If what you now have adds up to inadequate wiring, you have two alternatives:

(Continued on Page 24)



Plenty of fertilizer does no good unless you have some way to get it to the fields. Plenty of electricity does no good unless you have proper wiring to get it to appliances.



Youthful grassroots ambassadors  
foster understanding among the  
rural peoples of the world in

## *The International Farm Youth Exch*

By Jean Anderson

**T**he sultry heat of a Tar Heel summer is exceeded only by the warmth and kindness of its people.

That's what two International Farm Youth Exchange Delegates—Monica Labey of the Isle of Jersey and Raija Nihtila of Finland—think of North Carolina and North Carolinians.

"I just couldn't imagine what it would be like—coming to America to live on your farms," admitted 24-year old Raija. "I just did not know how wonderful the 4-H is, how hospitable everyone in your state is. I now have several homes."

Both Raija and Monica were chosen by the Young Farmer's Clubs of their respective countries to come to America as International Farm Youth Exchange Delegates.

The International Farm Youth Exchange Program is dedicated to the building of understanding among the rural peoples of nations around the world. Though IFYE'S live on farms and learn agricultural practices of other nations, they learn to know and understand the thinking and customs of others. They actually become the member of another family for several weeks or months.

"Do you know that I actually did not

like Americans—or at least I thought I didn't—until I met one of your own North Carolina IFYE'S in my country?" remarked Monica. "We had all thought that you were rather arrogant, interested only in money, and that most of you were gay divorcees living a mad whirl of a life. I know now how wrong we all were, but actually, your own movies don't give a very good picture of you." She was frank.

Raija agreed with Monica about the hospitality of the people she'd met in North Carolina. "My families were so wonderful to me," beamed Raija. She went first to Pender County where she lived with the C. R. Rogers and also the



"It is so good to be in your State," commented Raija Nihtila of Finland. Raija spent most of her time studying methods of farming while in North Carolina so that she would have something to tell the farmers in her native land. "You here have so many machines," she said.

(Photos by Allan Robinson)



# ge Program

C. H. Halls. From there she moved to Richmond County to the D. P. Gallimore farm. When she leaves North Carolina, Raija will move westward to Missouri where she will live among farm families before returning to her native Finland.

Monica lived at the Reece Crouses and the T. S. Paynes in Davidson County. From there she moved to Stokes County and then on to New York State.

The farm men had lots of fun kidding Monica about cattle. One of the Holstein breeders in whose home she lived found her descriptions of Jerseys almost incredible.

"We have only the purest strain Jerseys on the Isle of Jersey," explained Monica. "Our Island is but 5 miles wide and 12 miles long but we have 57,000 persons and 11,000 Jerseys living there. And whenever one of them is sold off the Island it can never be returned," she remarked. "We must keep the strains pure."

When Monica and Raija were in Raleigh attending 4-H Club Week, they were taken out to the State College Test Farm. Monica immediately wanted to see the Jerseys. She ran out into the pasture where Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Ayrshires were calmly grazing. "I'm going to find my aunts and uncles," she called as she singled out two Jerseys and put her arms about their necks.

Since there were no Jerseys on the farms where Monica lived, she learned to work with Holsteins. "And I guess next to Jerseys, they are about the second loveliest!" she laughed.

Both Raija and Monica spent most of their time discussing what they were seeing in America and in North Carolina, but they did manage to talk a little of their own farms and countries.

"I suppose you'll laugh," remarked Monica, "when I tell you that I live on the largest farm in Jersey and that it's only 30 acres. But we hire 13 people to work our farm and we grow two crops a year." She explained that Jersey is



"Oh you lovely Aunts," quipped Monica to these Jersey cows as this photograph was taken at the State College Test Farm. Monica remarked later that these cows were almost as lovely as those she knew back home, but she couldn't get over the fact that they had no horns. "You poor dears," she exclaimed. "We don't dehorn ours."

one of the Channel Islands off the southern coast of England and that the growing seasons there are much longer than on the mainland or in England, Ireland or Scotland.

Though Raija lives on a farm with 250 cultivated acres where diverse crops are grown (principally, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes) she marveled over the abundant varieties of fruits and vegetables growing in the South. "You have so many vegetables growing in one place . . . corn, and tomatoes, and beans, and okra and peaches and watermelons. How I love your peaches and watermelons. They are so good!"

Raija was amazed at the different fruits and vegetables growing in one season here, but she seemed even more delighted with the different kinds of trees. "In Finland we have only evergreens and birches. Here you have such lovely flowering trees . . . all different colors." She spoke particularly of the Crepe Myrtles, the Magnolias, the Azaleas, the Wisteria, and the Camellias.

"We have none of this in Finland," explained Raija, "but it is cold there. Our children have to ski to school. It is so cold that we cannot build many good roads. Your roads in North Carolina are so wonderful. I don't mean just the big roads . . . high-ways, you

call them . . . but the little ones running past the farms. We have only paths in Finland."

While living with the Rogers in Pender County, Raija learned many of the habits peculiar to Americans. She worked in the bean house grading and packing beans. She also helped to harvest blueberries. And though she helped Mrs. Rogers with the housework, her main interest was in the farm.

While at the Halls, Raija learned many more American customs. She helped milk cows, chop strawberries, set tobacco, and freeze vegetables. But she says that her most thrilling experience was helping to barn tobacco. "We have grown some tobacco in Finland," she commented. "We had to during the war because we could not get it any other way. But our tobacco wasn't really good—not like yours. It is too cold there."

Both girls will leave this fall to go back to their native countries. And certainly their visit to North Carolina can be considered a two-way one as far as benefits derived are concerned. They gave freely of their time to talk to various organizations about their homeland, its people, farms, and customs.

"We now want to go back home and tell our people about America," the girls commented. "We want them to know you as we do now, and not as you are played up in the movies."



Smart farmer's answer to  
Unavoidable Power Failure

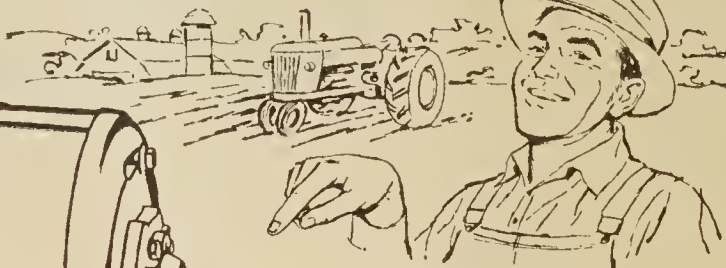
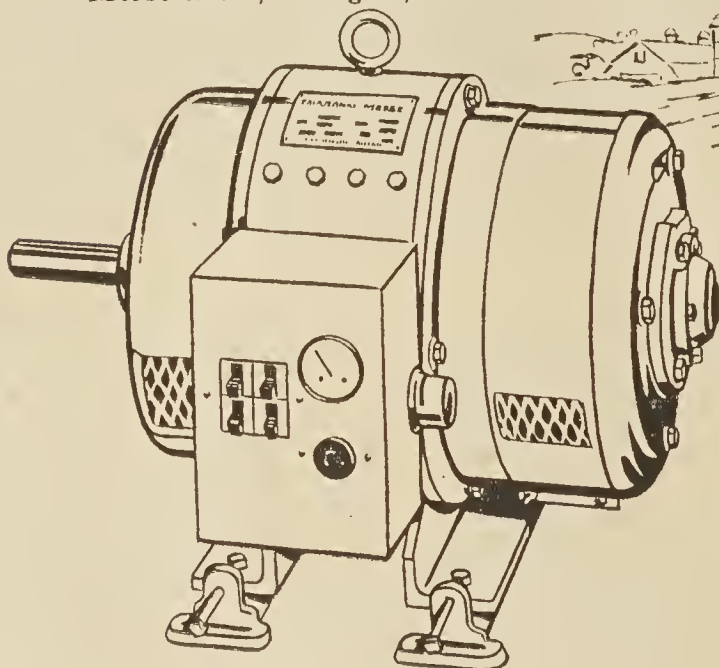
# FAIRBANKS-MORSE

## NEW TRACTOR-DRIVEN GENERATOR!

Your tractor and a Fairbanks-Morse generator are all you need to keep your electrified farm working smoothly, even though storms or freak accidents cut off highline power.

Power failures cost farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars in profit. They may also endanger the health and lives of their families through accidents that happen in the dark and by lack of water for sanitary uses.

**Why take a chance?** Ask your Fairbanks-Morse dealer to deliver one of these new emergency power tractor-driven generators to your farm! If you do not know where to find the Fairbanks-Morse dealer nearest you, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Illinois.



### Generator has many uses

When you own this tractor-generator you can use power tools and equipment away from the highline—saws, drills, tree trimmers, sprays, floodlights and pumps. You can take your electric-powered hammer mill out of your feed line to grind grains in the field near feeding bunkers or granaries.

#### Facts about Fairbanks-Morse new two-bearing tractor-generators

- Available in 2-kw., 3-kw., and 5-kw. sizes.
- Supply same kind of AC power you get through your REA lines.
- Equipped with voltmeter, circuit breakers, and utility receptacle.
- Mounted on slide rail for easy belt adjustment.
- Equipped with flat belt pulley.

A double-throw switch with 8 feet of cable for safely and conveniently changing from highline power to emergency power also is available.

#### ALTERNATING CURRENT

Model	Watts	Volts	Phase Wire
2TD1	2000	115	1 2
2TD3	2000	115-230	1 3
3TD1	3000	115	1 2
3TD3	3000	115-230	1 3
5TD1	5000	115	1 2
5TD3	5000	115-230	1 3



# FAIRBANKS-MORSE

a name worth remembering when you want the best

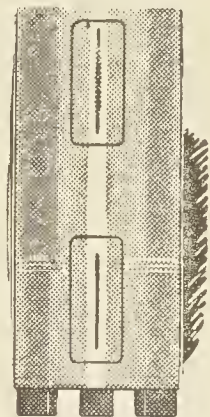
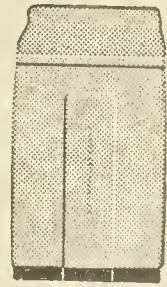
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THE CAROLINA FARMER



# Let Your Fairbanks-Morse Dealer Help Plan Your Water System

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<b>GREENSBORO</b> Segraves Elec. Hardware Co. Southside Hardware Company	<b>RED SPRINGS</b> Red Springs Supply Company	<b>YADKINVILLE</b> Todd Implement Company
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# The Great Senate Debate

(Continued from Page 9)

hours. Consequently, the bill went through substantially as the administration requested. Representative Cole (R-N. Y.), one of the sponsors of the bill, pushed through an amendment to prohibit the Atomic Energy Commission from generating and selling any power which was not incidental to research. In effect, this would nullify the Johnson amendment passed by the Senate.

But the big differences in the Senate and House versions rested in the provisions for private patents. If private companies were allowed to enter the atomic field, they undoubtedly would develop new processes and techniques. In the past, several large companies had been working in the field under licenses from the AEC. Would not this experience give these companies a head start in the race for private development? If so, and if these companies were allowed to patent their discoveries, the result could be gigantic monopolies at the outset of the atomic age.

The House bill provided only for conventional, exclusive patents. This meant that a company could patent an atomic process and hold it exclusively for 17 years. The Senate version said that private companies must share their patents with qualified applicants during the first 10 years.

The two bills went to the House-Senate Conference Committee for a compromise version. There, formidable Carl T. Durham from North Carolina's Sixth District was one of the conferees. In the days that followed, he was to play a key role in shaping the compromise.

As the conferees struggled with their report, Senators Lennon and Ervin were busy explaining their stands to the home folks. Lennon told the press on July 30 that he was "of the firm opinion that criticism of the bill is not justified." It was, he said, the best bill that could be written.

A few days later Senator Ervin said

that the electric power issues in the bill were over-emphasized in the Senate debate. It would be 12 years, he said, before atomic generation of such power would be economically feasible. Following this remark, a daily newspaper wondered out loud why the Eisenhower administration had thought the power issue important enough to keep the Senate in continuous session for days.

Thus the new North Carolina Senator dismissed one of the most far-reaching decisions the Senate has been called upon to make in our time.

## Senate Rejects Compromise

On August 13, the conference committee made its report. It contained two provisions which the Senate could not accept. One provided that private companies could secure conventional, 17-year patents on atomic processes, but that for the first five years those companies agreeing to share them would be given preference by the AEC in granting licenses.

The other added the words "insofar as practicable" to the amendment giving cooperatives and public bodies preference to by-product electric power. This qualifying phrase, in the minds of many Senators, sterilized the amendment.

By a 48-41 roll call vote, with Lennon and Ervin voting with the majority, the Senate rejected the compromise and sent the bill to committee for the second time. There, the conferees agreed to strike out the qualifying preference phrase. They also compromised again on patent provisions. This time the bill called for compulsory patent sharing, on a fee basis, by all companies for the first five years. After that, conventional, 17-year patents would apply.

(Continued on Page 24)

## ON FEEDING TROUT AND HATCHING EGGS

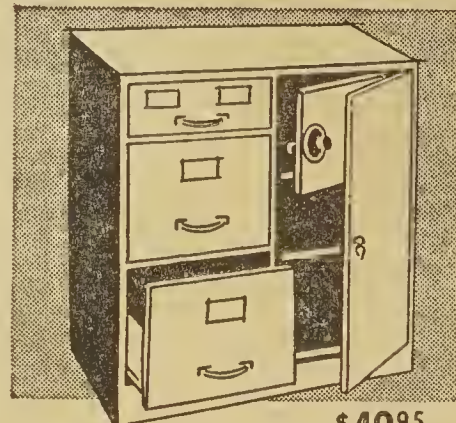
Farmers have come up with many unusual uses of electricity, but we doubt that anyone can top these by a farm couple in Wisconsin:

Carl Hitschke feeds trout electrically. He has a pool in his back yard with about 50 trout in it, and feeds them by hanging a light bulb just above the water to lure insects down to fish level. Many of the bugs fall into the water to be picked off by the lazy ones, but the more energetic trout break water as much as six or eight inches to pick off low flying victims.

Mrs. Hitchke? She wanted to prove that women have as much ingenuity as men—so she hatched a setting of duck eggs with an electric blanket.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER





## New TV Station

# WTVD to Stress N. C. Agriculture

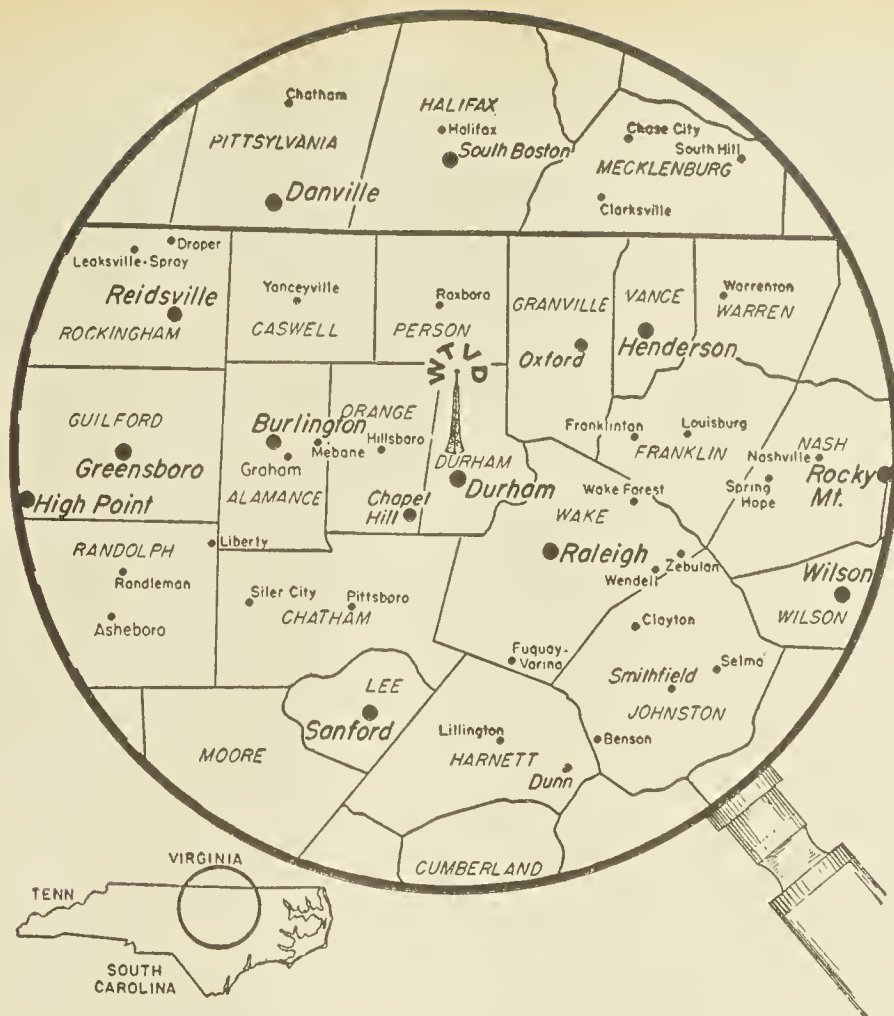
ONE of the symbols on the station identification of North Carolina's newest television station—Channel 11 WTVD in Durham—is a tobacco leaf. It denotes two things: the principal farm crop in the 13,000-square-mile area served by the station and the station's dedication to rendering the most worthwhile service possible to farmers living within the area.

This service to agriculture ranks at the top of the objectives set by Harmon L. Duncan and Floyd Fletcher, president and vice-president of the telecasting firm.

WTVD went on the air Thursday night, Sept. 2, with an authorized maximum power of 316,000 watts. It is a primary affiliate of the NBC and ABC television networks.

The area covered by the VHF station embraces one of the richest agricultural and industrial sections in the South. About 1,329,000 people live within the area. It contains, in Raleigh and Durham, the largest metropolitan retail market—dollar-wise—in the two Carolinas.

Because of their feeling of responsibility to the thousands of farmers in the coverage area, officials of WTVD are making plans to give them the best TV service in the State. Getting a new TV station on the air is highly complicated business, and some of these plans necessarily can't materialize until the station gets a little operating experience under its belt. —



**WTVD's Coverage Map.** Reports from every point within the circle say set-owners are receiving the new TV station clearly. Many points outside the circle have been heard from, but the station operators are making no claims for distance outside of their primary coverage area.

But, eventually, WTVD will originate daily farm programs in its own studios in addition to carrying top network farm features. It is building toward an up-to-the-minute schedule of weather forecasts and market reports. WTVD has its own photo department, headed by a man with 20 years of experience in photography, and he will take farm movies in the area for telecasting. And special-event shows for farmer participation also figure in the plans.

Until Sept. 26, when the networks go off daylight savings time, the powerful new station will be on the air from 2:45 to 10 P. M. daily. On Sept. 26, it will go off the air an hour later. Gradually, the programming will be expanded to give a full day of telecasting from early morning until midnight.

Station officials are making no claims about the distance at which WTVD telecasts can be received. However, for the past three weeks the station has been telecasting its test pattern, and cards and letters from set-owners show it is being clearly received over a wide area of central North Carolina and south-central Virginia. Many reports from as

far as 50 miles from Durham say the station is being clearly received without an antenna.

WTVD's studios and offices are located on Newton Road, just outside Durham, in a handsome brick building with 19,000 square feet of usable floor space. The transmission tower is six miles away. A total of \$464,000 has been invested in the new station, and another \$100,000 will be spent for necessary equipment to telecast color shows when color comes to TV regularly.

Duncan and Fletcher purchased the best TV equipment money can buy, and competent engineers say only six or eight other stations in the country can boast of equipment as good and complete as that of the new Durham station.

Operators of WTVD scoured the country to obtain the most expert personnel available to man the station. Altogether, 37 persons will be busily engaged to keep WTVD bringing you the finest in television with the best equipment modern science has produced.

Visitors will be welcomed at the new station, and farmers have a special invitation to drop in and look it over.





PHOTO BY GRANT HEILMAN

## Longer Life for Fall Flowers

**M**Y FALL flowers are blooming now. It is the time of year for vivid colors—the red and yellow of lovely chrysanthemums, the deep-velvet wine and burnt orange of dahlias, the bright multi-colors of the asters. Nature's corsages are always lovely in the autumn, but looking at the flowers in my garden and along the winding walks brings me a feeling of sadness. I know that too soon the buds and blossoms I love will be gone and that there will be no more outdoor flowers until spring.

I like to have flowers in my house—a vase for the table, a small pot for a window sill. A house is more of a home when there are some flowers to give off a faint perfume, or brighten some corner that would otherwise look dull and drab.

So, even though my flowers will soon

be gone, and even though I know they last longer on the stem than in a vase, I do cut flowers to bring inside. A pot of bright mums with a few sprays of fern, or a red-and-yellow sumac limb to add variety, is always a silent companion that inspires me as I go about the varied jobs of keeping house.

By ROBERTA WRAIN

I find that the best time to cut flowers for pot bouquets is in the early morning. The leaves and petals are fresh and crisp after the coolness of the night. If clipped before the heat of the day has absorbed part of the moisture from stems and leaves, dahlias and asters and

all other late bloomers have a better chance of keeping their lovely form for a longer period of time. Another reason why I cut in the early morning is this: Flowers usually look well against a light background, but they look even better against the darker shades of early morn.

I cut flowers with sharp scissors to eliminate any ragged and peeled stems. Stems cut with a slanting stroke have a better chance for longer life than those stems cut straight across. The slanted cut can absorb more water from the vase, and the absorption of water is a first requirement for a pretty bouquet. Flowers take enormous amounts of water from the soil and unless the cut stem can continue to take up plenty of moisture, wilt will soon occur.

Water in flower pots and vases should



be changed at least once a day, and a fresh drink twice a day is even better. A few ice cubes added now and then will perk up your blooms surprisingly. I find the flowers like a temperature of around 50 degrees. I'm careful not to let my pots sit in the sunlight, or near stoves or radiators. The coolest place in the room is usually the best place for flowers to stay fresh and colorful.

Experimentation has taught me that certain flowers last longer if cut at a particular growing stage. For example, snapdragons should be cut when about one-third of the flowers are open at the base of the spike and the rest of the spike in bud. These buds will open, a few at a time, and the stem will keep its importance in the bouquet. Asters, a fall favorite of many, should be clipped before the petals in the center are fully out. Most all other flowers that blossom in the fall can be cut safely when the bloom is full.

I find, and I'm sure you will, too, that the extra time taken in gathering an autumn bouquet is worthwhile. Most important of all the flowers last longer. And when friends drop in they will appreciate the color and beauty of your blossoms. You'll get favorable comment from the family also.

Before I arrange my flowers I let them set in fresh water for a few hours. It's just another way of insuring longer life for a bouquet. A few varieties, especially dahlias, last longer if the stems are dipped into boiling water before final arrangement is made. Even after my flowers are arranged as I want them, I take them out every day or two and clip the stems anew so that more water can be absorbed.

Experimentation will bring you some lovely and unique flower arrangements. Besides the old standard arrangements and the new ones devised by experts (you see them in many of the women's magazines) I think up arrangements that are all my own, and often I like them best. When I add fresh water to a flower bowl I seldom put the flowers back as they were. A rearranged bouquet is almost like a new one.

Sometimes my best efforts result in a plain bouquet. Then I hurry out to the garden or woods, pick a pepper pod, an interesting weed, or find an odd-looking leaf, and insert it into my vase. Then my bouquet has a picturesque look and catches attention.

I find that nature offers good advice for flower arrangement, and whenever possible I make my flowers a picture of the growing plant. Dahls and mums should never be clustered together but should have ample space between blossoms.

## Let Your Electric Vacuum Cleaner Simplify Fall Cleaning

This homemaker is putting to use Westinghouse's new portable vacuum cleaner. It is less than a foot long, only 6 inches wide, and 7½ inches high. It can easily be carried around the room for dusting jobs. The new machine is excellent for cleaning the interior of the family car. Price about \$49.95.



IT'S fall cleaning time again—and the homemaker who owns a modern, efficient electric vacuum cleaner is indeed lucky during this time of year. But to make this trusted electrical servant do its best job, it must be utilized to the fullest. Remember that the vacuum cleans by taking dirt away, and not by scattering it to settle down again.

Make full use of all your vacuum attachments as you go about your fall cleaning chores. Suction in the vacuum will do what no amount of dust cloths can do. Most tank cleaners come equipped with a rug nozzle for rugs, carpeting, scatter rugs. For cleaning draperies, curtains, upholstery, use the drapery nozzle. The dusting brush is excellent for cleaning the dust from lamp shades, books, walls, ceilings. For your bare floors and linoleum, before waxing, use the floor brush. The crevice nozzle is marvelous for cleaning hard-to-get-to places, such as radiators, etc.

### Vacuuming Venetian Blinds

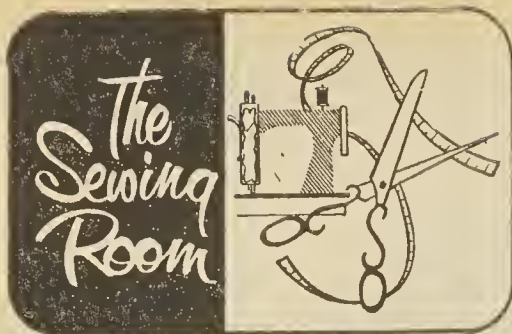
If you have vacuumed your Venetian blinds often during the summer months, they shouldn't present the cleaning problem they would if left uncared for. Dust them thoroughly with the brush attachment to your vacuum; then take them

down and dip them in warm sudsy water in the bathtub. Let blinds hang free while drying to prevent tapes from shrinking. If you use regular window shades, the vacuum attachment can be used on these, too, before sudsing them. After they have been dusted, spread the washable shades. Scrub with suds on a cloth or brush—a small area at a time, overlapping strokes. Rinse with a clean damp cloth, taking care not to get the shade too wet. Wash one entire side before starting the other. Hang full length to dry. In cleaning dresser drawers, be sure that you've gotten to the tiniest crevice with your vacuum tube. Then wipe them with a soapy cloth, rinsing with a damp clean cloth. Use plastic paper in lining your drawers. Closet shelves should be cleaned in the same manner as dresser drawers.

Mattresses should be aired daily, turned and vacuumed or brushed once a week. If you want to sponge with soapy water to remove soiled spots, set an electric fan nearby to dry it quickly. After washing your mattress pads in hot soapsuds and rinses, hang lengthwise over parallel lines. During drying, reverse its position and shake vigorously for extra fluffiness.

(Continued on Page 24)



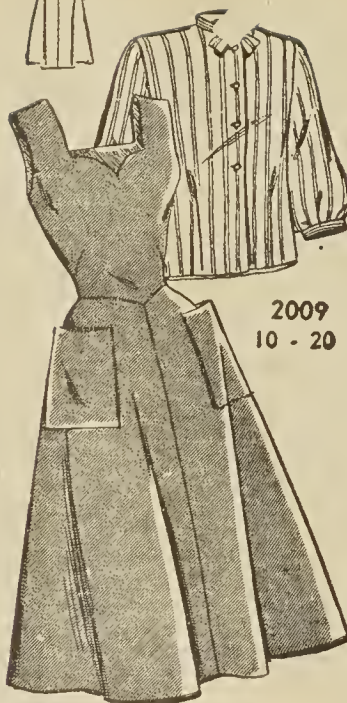


2009. New flared skirt fullness is the special feature of this big-pocket basque jumper. Companion tie-collar blouse—also in pattern—can have short, long or three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: Jumper, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in. blouse, 2 1/4 yds 39-in.

2599  
2 - 8



2599. Rare find! An ensemble requiring a minimum of fabric, yet having the perfect school-girl know-how! Flared princess jumper, buttoned bolero-jacket and Peter Pan collared blouse in sizes 2-8. Size 4: Separate blouse, 7/8 yds. 30-in. Jumper and jacket, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in.



2009  
10 - 20

2973. A sewing time-saver—the fact to note in this neat pocket edition cotton! Its brief ruffled sleeves and band trim contribute youthful charm; the panel-front lines slenderize the figure in sizes 12-46. Size 18, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in.



2973  
12 - 46



2720  
10 - 20

2720. Make this dress in a single day! Nothing could be easier to do! No sleeves to set in—no collar to make—no waistline seam—no zipper to put into place. Just close the center front seam and top-stitch all the way down! Sizes 10-20. Size 16 4 1/2 yds. 35-in.



Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: **CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK, 25c Additional.**

## Free Pattern And Booklet Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklet which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a **STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED** envelope for the patterns I have checked. (Note: Send one envelope for every three patterns.)

### September Pattern

☐ Hat and Bag (P. C. 5832)

### Patterns Not Pictured

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piggie Potholder (S.369)       | <input type="checkbox"/> Swedish Weaving Patterns (S.481) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tweed Place Mats (S.401)       | <input type="checkbox"/> Pineapple Doily (S.394)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hairpin Lace Chair Set (S.469) | <input type="checkbox"/> Blouse (P.C. 6091)               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toy Lion (P.C. 6020)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Set (P.C. 5502)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> N. C. Rose Quilt (P.S. 6020)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Commuter's Bag (S. 425)          |

### Booklets

- ☐ Breakfast in the Modern Reducing Diet  
☐ Easy Ways to Chase Dirt

Name .....

Electric Membership Corporation .....

Comments .....?

Address coupons to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

## Back to School With A Bag and Beanie



P. C. 5832. A gay, colorful "tote" bag with matching beanie that your teenager will love! Fill in coupon and mail to the Carolina Farmer for free pattern. Enclose stamped envelope.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



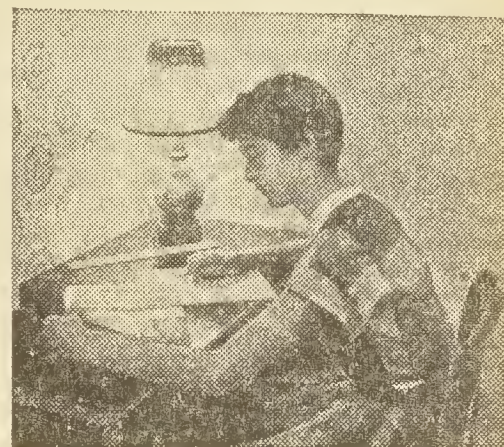
## Over the Lines with Becky

### Your Children and You

# An Adequately Lighted Study Center Will Save Your Children's Eyesight

This . . .

Not This . . .



The young student above has corrected the poorly lighted study center at the right by changing the too-short decorative lamp for a higher lamp with a wide shade producing a generous circle of light. A light-colored blotter on the highly polished desk reduces eye-irritating glare. The lamp should be on the side of the desk opposite the writing hand. "Busy" wall paper pattern is distracting.

**S**EPTEMBER days are back-to-school days for the youngsters in your family, and, before the school year advances any further, this is an excellent time to evaluate your children's study center. You may not be able to make homework any easier for the youngster to take—but you can make it easier on his eyes!

The right desk lamp in the right place protects young eyes from the discomfort of glare and from the annoyance of contrasts and shadows. The proper location of desk, and even a blotter on a highly-polished desk top, are further aids to eye comfort.

The "right desk lamp" may be a table or wall model—or a pair of wall lamps—provided there is a glass or plastic reflector bowl under the shade. This type of under-shade construction is described as particularly "easy on the eyes" because it produces a combination of upward and downward light that reduces the eye-irritating difference in brightness between the desk top and the rest of the room. Downward illumination is "sifted" through the reflector bowl and becomes pleasant and glare-free.

Height of the lamp is equally important. Too short a lamp gives such a meager spread of light that part of the desk is virtually "in the dark." With too tall a lamp, the bottom of the shade is likely to be far above eye level, and the undershade brightness will be uncomfortable. For a happy medium in height—and this goes for either table or wall lamp—the distance from the top of the

desk to the bottom of the shade should be about 15 inches.

An open-top, light-lined shade is recommended. The open-top permits upward illumination into the room. A light lining increases the amount of reflected downward light by as much as 50 per cent.

To get the full money's worth of light from a well-chosen lamp, it should be placed on the side of the desk opposite the writing hand. Otherwise, shadows from pencil and writing hand rob the eyes of some of the light they need to see by, and dark, moving shadows on the writing page are distracting. A 150-watt bulb provides the right amount of light.

A light-colored desk—or a table—with a dull finish is "tops" for comfortable "seeing." When that isn't available, a white or light-colored desk blotter serves to eliminate reflections from a highly-polished surface and to minimize the contrast between darkness of desk top and whiteness of reading and writing page.

Arranging the desk parallel with the wall increases the amount of light on the desk top if the wall is light in color. Otherwise, and especially when there is a "busy" pattern in wallpaper, it is wiser to place the desk at right angles to the wall. If the desk must face a dark wall or patterned wallpaper, a large tack board in a light color can be mounted on the wall. Don't place a desk facing a window.

### From the Homemaker

From all across the state come notes and requests for patterns from our rural homemakers. Mrs. J. C. Barwick, Seven Springs, Rt. 2, writes that she is thoroughly enjoying the free pattern service, because she "finds them just what she wants," and adds that she has been unable to find so many of these patterns elsewhere. And from Mrs. Linville Norris, Sugar Grove, comes a nice note of thanks for the pattern service, and the much appreciated remark, "I read every inch of the *Farmer*."

On the subject of patterns, one homemaker writes that she is interested in obtaining a peacock pattern for a bedspread. We have none on hand. How about you? If you do have one, send it to me.

### Discarded Nylons

The Tintex Home Economics Bureau sends along some interesting notes for the use of discarded nylons this month. They suggest turning mismated and snagged nylons into colorful head bands for covering pin curls when you set your hair, and into attractive lamp shades, unusual sachets, gay doll dresses and bright pot holders. I have on hand directions for making hand bands and covering lamp shades. If you're interested, let me know and I'll send them to you. Just write a note to: Homemaking Editor, The Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

### Winter Woolens

The smartly groomed and economical woman will follow the following tips in caring for her winter wardrobe: (1) Always give woolens an airing after each wearing. (2) Brush woolens often with a firm brush. (3) Dry wet woolens before closeting—avoid artificial heat. (4) Remove stains immediately. The longer they remain—the more difficult to eliminate. (5) Use wide-shouldered hangers for coats and suits—hang trousers by the cuffs, skirts by the waistband. (6) Woolens need room to breathe—never jam in closet. (7) Give wool apparel minimum rest of 24 hours before re-wearing. (8) Always use steam or damp cloth when ironing woolens. (9) Hang woolens in the sun every few weeks during fall and winter for airing. (10) Don't hang knitted wool apparel in a closet—put away flat (folded no more than twice) in a drawer.



## The Great Debate

(Continued from Page 18)

On August 16, the Senate passed the new compromise. The House took the same action the next day. The great debate was over.

The consensus among rural electric leaders was that the final bill left much to be desired. The Johnson amendment which would have permitted agencies of the Federal Government to generate and sell electric power from atomic plants was lost in conference. If it had stood, future generations of North Carolina farmers could have expected lower power rates. What this would have meant to our agricultural practices is obvious, even in our own day.

Representative Durham did not support the Johnson amendment in conference. Nor did he support many other of the desirable Senate amendments. His great stature on the committee might have saved them.

So, for the little bit that was salvaged for him, the North Carolina farmer owes a great debt to the small band of men who fought day and night for him in the Senate. Gore of Tennessee, Sparkman of Alabama, Morse of Oregon, Cooper of Kentucky, Anderson of New Mexico, Johnson of Colorado—these are the men who withstood tremendous pressure to fight for the public interest in the great debate.

## Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone  
Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture  
Large Or Small

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-M, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper (Advertisement).

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**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING  
COMPANY  
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS  
ATLANTIC, GEORGIA**

## Adequate Wiring

(Continued from Page 13)

You can "budget" your use of electricity to avoid overloading any one circuit. This is obviously only a make-shift or emergency measure until you can rewire and is not recommended.

Or, you can rewire your premises to enjoy electrical living to its fullest. We know that rewiring costs money; but we also know it is a necessary investment, just as feed for your cows is an investment.

Future articles in this series will deal specifically with wiring problems and the most efficient methods of correcting them. In the meantime, if you go ahead with your rewiring plans, drop by your rural electric cooperative office first and get the manager or electrification advisor to review your needs. They'll be glad to advise you on wiring adequately for the future.

## Cleaning

(Continued from Page 21)

Dusting coil bed springs is easy with vacuum attachments.

In cleaning feather pillows, rip open a piece of the dense outside ticking seam. and baste it together loosely with strong thread. This gives suds and dirt an exist, leaving the feathers intact and clean in the thinner inside covering. Wash one pillow at a time in machine, using several changes of clean, warm soapsuds and rinses. Dry in the shade, pounding smartly from time to time to fluff up feathers. If your pillows are lifeless and lumpy, open pillow seam wide enough to insert crevice nozzle of vacuum cleaner. Adjust cleaner for blowing. Warm air will soon restore life and fluffiness to pillows.

In all your cleaning, remember to use long-handled tools—they save many backaches.



"I just made him my silent partner."

## Rural Exchange

### Agent Wanted

**MONEY-MAKING HOMEWORK!** We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Post card requests answered. Hirsch, 1301-17 Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

**SEND OUT POST CARDS.** Cash daily. BICORP, 143 Belmont, Belmont, Massachusetts.

### For Sale

**BUY SURPLUS FARM** tools, machinery, truck, jeep, etc. Direct from Government. Send \$1.00 for Government Surplus Bulletin, Box 213S, East Hartford, Conn.

**HOG, COW AND MULE Medicines** manufactured by National contains all known mineral essential for healthier herds that bring higher prices. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C.

**Crocheted Shower Gifts** Nylon embroidered booties. Assorted colors, white trim. \$1.25 pair. Red Rose Potholders, \$1.00 pair. Cobbler Aprons, small or medium, \$1.35 each. Mrs. R. B. Kendrick, Rt. 4, Concord, N. C.

### Wanted to Buy

**DO YOU HAVE** an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

**WATCHES WANTED.** Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

**TOBACCO FARMERS.** We want 2 million pounds top quality smoking tobacco. Highest prices offered. Cracking good set buyers. SALE EVERY DAY. NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, CHADBOURNE, N. C. Phone 3471. M. E. Fagg. Bill Coates, Jr. Ralph Fagg.

**SINGLE GENTLEMEN, LADIES** (all ages) desiring pen pals of opposite sex, from all states, write L. Luigs, Box 475, Lomita, California.



# HALE!

## Futile

Teacher Tourist: "This seems to be a very dangerous precipice. It's a wonder they don't put up a warning sign."

Native: "Yes, it is dangerous, but they keep a warning sign up for two years and no one fell over, so it was taken down."

\* \* \*

## Matrimonially Inclined

Doris: "When is your sister thinking of getting married?"

Tom: "Constantly."

\* \* \*

## Music

Daughter: "Did you ever hear anything so wonderful?" (as the radio ground out the latest in swing).

Father: "Can't say I have, although I once heard a collision between a truck load of milk cans and a car filled with ducks."

\* \* \*

## Style Note

"I see where a Chicago man proposes that a badge be given every person who pays all of his taxes promptly."

"Huh! A barrel would be more appropriate."

## Night Life

"My, isn't a night club a great place on a rainy night?"

"You said it! Stay outside and get wet and come in and get soaked."

\* \* \*

## Still Green

Boss: "You are twenty minutes late again. Don't you know what time we start work at this factory?"

New Employee: "No, sir, they're always at it when I get here."

\* \* \*

## No Doubt

It is better to remain silent and appear a fool, than to speak and remove all doubt.

\* \* \*

## No Hurry

Meek voice over the telephone: "Doctor, this is Mr. Henpeck. My wife just dislocated her jaw. If you're out this way next week or the week after, you might drop in and see her."

\* \* \*

## Bragging

Bragging may not bring happiness, but no man having caught a large fish goes home through an alley.



## ELECTRICITY— AND MULES

By Web Allison

When I was a youngster, I stuck the end of a toy pistol into a lamp socket. This taught me a very valuable lesson. It taught me not to stick the end of a top pistol into a lamp socket.



Sensible caution in the use of electricity is important, just like it is in driving a car or operating a can opener or wearing a strapless evening gown.

The trouble with promoting electrical safety is that you must deal with a certain class of people. I don't mean that in a snobbish sort of way. What I intended to say was that some people have sort of an ostrich attitude about the potential danger in misusing electricity.

To warn these folks sufficiently, you have to paint the picture so despairing, so fraught with peril like the novelists say that you scare the pin feathers off the ordinary people and have them putting on overshoes and rubber gloves to change a light bulb.

Maybe we should think of electricity as a mule. A mule is a useful piece of machinery. That's about all I know about mules, but a man who knows a lot more says ordinarily you won't have any trouble with one if you stay away from the wrong end of a mule, and he also says anybody who doesn't know the right end of a mule from the wrong end has no business fooling around with them.



## Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp

The weather was both hot and humid at Morehead City on August 4-5. Despite that fact, 171 persons — the largest number in the Association's history — showed up for Tarheel Electric's mid-year meeting. Here's how those 171 persons broke down: 78 of them were cooperative directors (out of a total of about 300 in the state); 29 of them were cooperative managers (out of a total of 32); 13 of them were cooperative attorneys; eight of them were cooperative assistant managers and other personnel; and 43 of them were representatives of electric appliance firms, program participants and special guests.

What, you may well ask, would induce so many people to endure such uncomfortably hot weather to attend this meeting? The answer to that question is to be found, I think, in the nature of the program they had and the business they transacted:

The directors and attorneys spent one whole day studying the following topics: cooperative rate structures; policies on extending service and maintaining quality service; operating margins; non-profit operation; taxes; and cooperative relationships with both the N. C. REA and the U. S. REA.

The cooperative managers spent an entire day studying methods of encouraging increased use of electricity by consumer-members, and ways and means of helping these members procure more effective electric equipment. They also discussed the new procedures being adopted by the cooperatives in maintaining their records.

During their business session on the second day, the Association's Board of Directors took action which will further assist rural electrification to move forward. First, they established an annual institute for cooperative management at Chapel Hill—a one-week school which each year will bring our operating knowledge up to date. Then, they provided for five one-day meetings to be held across the state in November, at which cooperative directors will study even more closely some of rural electrification's ever-present problems. And finally, they adopted several resolutions commending our congressional delegation for supporting certain helpful measures this year and calling on them to support others.

Yes, it was mighty hot in Morehead City, but that didn't keep a lot of people (including two lady directors) from showing up and giving renewed thought and effort to what many believe is America's finest and most successful program to date: rural electrification.



## EDITORIALS

### Nickles for Know-How

On Friday, October 15, Tar Heel farmers across the state will go to the polls to decide whether they want to continue the "Nickles For Know-How" program. In view of the tremendous success of this revolutionary research concept, it is hard to imagine any farmer voting against it.

Three years ago, by a vote of nine to one, the farmers agreed to add five cents per ton to the price of feed and fertilizer. This money would be collected by the manufacturers and turned over to the State Department of Agriculture, which in turn would assign it to a special agricultural foundation. The foundation would use it to carry out research programs which were beyond the capacity of State College.

We know that brilliant men have been placed on the "Nickles" staff. We know that the work they are doing may revolutionize some farming practices in North Carolina. We know that every farmer in the state will benefit directly from the programs now in progress.

At present, 38 projects have been approved for study by the "Nickles" staff. They cover the entire range of North Carolina Agriculture—from burley tobacco to peanuts. Eighteen projects have been in progress long enough to show concrete results. The results prove conclusively that the program should—and must—be continued.

The average farmer contributes 30 cents per year to the program. If anyone does not wish to contribute, he can write the Agricultural Foundation and get back the extra nickles he spent on feed and fertilizer.

The "Nickles For Know-How" program is in the best tradition of American agricultural cooperation. Farmers should express their approval of it by a vote of even more than nine to one on October 15.

### The Meaning of "Power Use"

More and more these days you hear North Carolina's electric cooperative leaders talking about "power use." They are so concerned, in fact, that they devoted a major portion of their Association meeting at Morehead City last month to that subject.

Some co-op members understandably may wonder just what the term "power use" means. And, more specifically, how it differs from its power company counterpart—load building. A co-op member might look with some degree of skepticism at a program designed primarily to increase his kwh consumption, and thus his power bill.

So we are happy to be able to draw a line between power use and load building. To dispose of the latter, it simply means what it says. It is a power company phrase for the sales promotion of electric equipment. If you install an electric range, you add to the company's power load.

Power use, on the other hand, means considerably more than that. It is kin to load building in that it also seeks to get people to use more power. But primarily it means the selective promotion of electrical equipment. Actually, the member, the customer, is the owner of the business. So the employees are in the position of advising their employers on the proper selection and use of equipment. So it isn't likely they will urge him to buy something he doesn't actually need.

And in the case of the co-op member, power use is a pretty fundamental thing. Compared to his city cousin, he has practically no electrical equipment. So it isn't a matter of just urging him to buy an electric range. He also doesn't have a water heater. The purpose of the power use program, then, would be to point out to him that he can purchase standard models of both range and water heater for just about the same money he could spend on a deluxe range.

And the effective power use program puts a lot of emphasis on the "use" part. The fanciest equipment you can buy is no good unless you know how to use it. So the co-ops are taking steps to see that information is made available on the proper use of equipment.

Wise selection—proper use. We'd say those two phrases pretty well define this business of "power use" as the co-ops see it.



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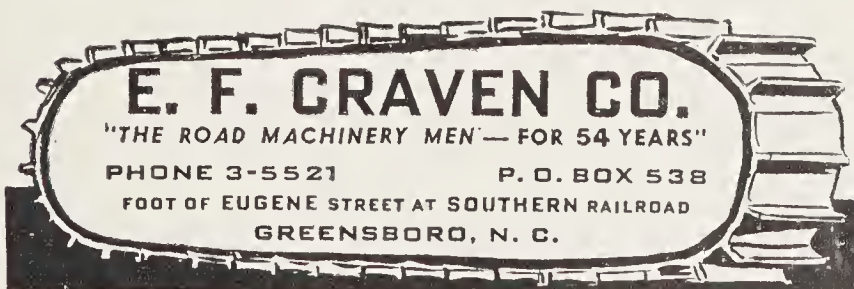
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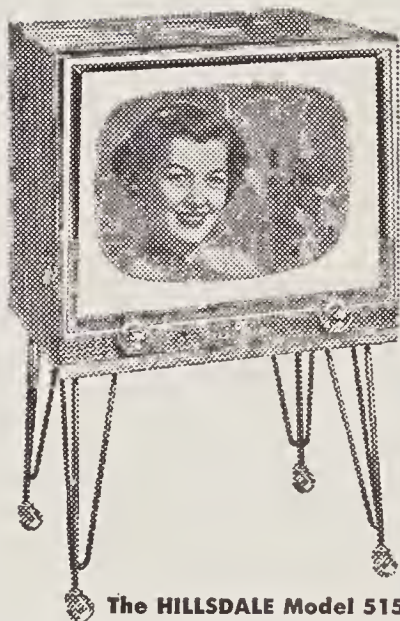
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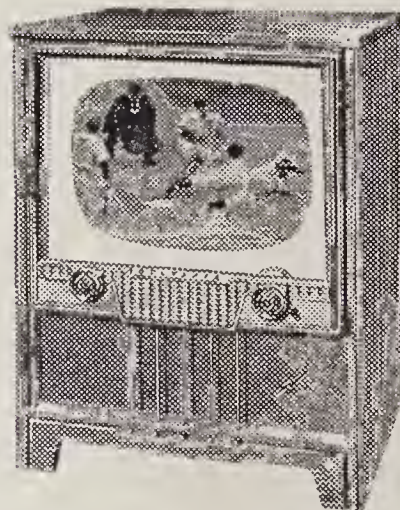
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